The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,413—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PEMBA, 1,586 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 18th January 18 9, at 5 p.m., calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Mangalore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Monro, on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1879, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Watterson, on MONDAY, the 20th January 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Munro, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd January 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	Including Wines.
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	500	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

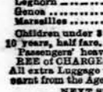
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Reguzzi, on the 31st Jan. 1879.
S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Catticb, on the 28th Feb. 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 8
To Port Said	„ 330	„ 255	„ 121 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

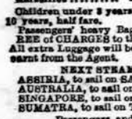
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & S. N. Company.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.



THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 25th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 Horse Power.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 31st instant.

Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. EUROPEAN,
2,708 Tons, 350 Horse Power.
TO SAIL ON THE 31ST INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above, and has very comfortable First and Second Class accommodation. All on Deck.

For rates, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— HYDASPES	2954	450	D. Reynoldson	30th Jan.
(c) TENASSERIM	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
— BANGALORE	2968	500	E. G. Stent	3rd Feb.
(c) MONGOLIA	3283	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	330	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(c) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	3726	450	C. G. Ferries	3rd March
(c) MALWA	3933	460	F. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2962	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 8 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GREELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2926	450	J. Ormand	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3633	300	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.
NOTICE.

SALE of MATERIALS of a CERTAIN BUNGALOW at PAWPIR has been POSTPONED until further order from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Middle Colaba facing the Sea. Rent Rs. 120. If desired the ground floor could be had only for Rs. 90. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RAMPART ROW.

TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, next to the National Bank and opposite to the new High Court building, could be used as an office as well as a residence. Rent only Rs. 120. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CUMBALA HILL.

THE ONLY BUNGALOW, lately vacated by Thomas Bromley, Esq., and formerly by Arthur Crawford, Esq., and Dr. Johnstone, now put in thorough repair at very great expense. Fountain in the Compound, which is very large and extensive. It has a splendid view of the valley around as if a house on the top of Matheran Hill. This house is the nearest to the Fort, and ample supply of water and no hill to go up. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

A DOZEN HOUSES on Malabar Hill.
The Hon. Mr. Balfour's for Rs. 200.
H. E. The Commander-in-Chief's for Rs. 300,
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft's for Rs. 300, and few others for Rs. 200, 150, 125, 100, 100, 100, 75, 50 and 50.

All advertised fully in a double column advertisement on the 16th January in the *Bombay Gazette*, to which please refer, or apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

THREE BUNGALOWS for Rs. 250, 200 and 60. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
29, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ALSO the well-known CROW'S NEST, only for Rs. 100. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A SMALL Comfortable Bungalow situated on Malabar Hill, No. 158, facing the sea, thoroughly repaired, painted and coloured washed, with a very large extensive compound and water laid on. Rent Rs. 80. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

OPENING TELEGRAPH OFFICES, INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Copy of Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 8, dated the 11th January 1879.

KOTRI should be added to the list of Stations on the Indus Valley State Railway notified in Director's Notification No. 67, dated 17th September 1878, as being prepared to receive PUBLIC TELEGRAPH MESSAGES.

Copy of Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 67, dated the 17th September 1878.

IT is hereby notified that on the OPENING of the SUKKUR-KOTRI SECTION of the Indus Valley State Railway for PUBLIC TRAFFIC, the following STATIONS will receive PUBLIC TELEGRAPH MESSAGES (under the terms of the rules for the conduct of public message traffic) viz:—

Distances from Multan.	Name of Railway Stations.
382	Sukkur.
296½	Ruk.
230½	Larkana.
360½	Rashan.
394½	Dadu.
419½	Sehwan.
463½	Manjhand.

DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, Lieut., R. E.,
For Director.

NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of 500 COUNTRY CARTS.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to this office.

A. PHELPS Lieut.-Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 17th January 1879.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, fresh batches of High Caste ARAB HORSES, considered good, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c., &c.

JAMASJI COWASJI,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables, Parel Road.

Bombay, 18th January 1879.

BOLTON & CO.

WE have now received further addition of Selected Goods to our Miscellaneous Stock including an assortment of

Military Field Glasses.
Folding Sandwitch Cases.
Hand Lanterns.
Penknives.
Scissors.
Scissors in Cases.
Razors in Cases.
Toilet Cases.
Travelling Razors, 3 inches.
Magnesium Lamps.
Hot water Thermometers.
Japanned Tin Thermometers.
Porcelian do.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Ivory.
Magic Lanters of sizes.
Do. „ slides in greatest variety.
Opera Glasses.
Telescopes of sizes.
Aneroids.
Drawing Instruments.
Lactometers.
Hydrometers.
Jet Ornaments.
Silver Jewellery.
Cheavin's Water Filters.
China Dessert Sets.
Ivory Tablets.
Tourist Cases.
Writing Cases.
Music Boxes.
Fish Aquariums.
Courier Bags.
Silk Umbrellas.
Work Boxes.
Brandy Flasks.
Letter Scales.
Drawing Materials.
Portable Copying Presses.
Tiffin Baskets fitted.
Glass Centre Pieces.
Garden Pumps.
Carriage Lamps.
Bird Cages.
Parrot Cages.
Portable Meat Safes.
Games for outdoor and indoor.
Stationery Cases.
Albums.
Scrap Books.
Fish Knives in Cases.
Dessert Knives do.
Champagne Taps.
Leather Watch Guards.
Pocket Filters.
Mechanical Figures.
Call Bells.
Walking Sticks.
Glass Toilet Sets.
Glass Toilet Bottles.
Glass Claret Jugs.

BOLTON & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
OF
PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, JAN 18TH.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
INTRODUCING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS.

ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Re. 1; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, 8 As.
Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
ESPLANADE THEATRE,
FATIMA,
THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
RUTTONSEY POONSEY and Co. and THE ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED..Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 17th day of January 1879, presented to the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, by Ruttonsey Poonsey and Company, Creditors of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, and by the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on the 7th day of February 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 17th day of January 1879.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, in voluntary liquidation.
CHOONILAL NANCHUND, MUNCHERJEE RUTTONJEE BILLIMORIA, and DULPUTBHOY BHUGOOBHOY .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 17th day of January 1879, presented to the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN by Choonilal Nanchund and Muncherjee suttonjee Billimoria, the Voluntary Liquidators of the said Company, and Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, a Creditor and Shareholder of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on the 7th day of February 1879, and any Creditor, Shareholder or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor, Shareholder, or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 17th day of January 1879.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for Petitioners.

2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES FIFTY (50) per share has been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, 6, Hummum Street, on or before MONDAY, the 3rd February 1879.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 17th January 1879.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the S. S. STRATHLEVEN are requested to send them in AT ONCE to the office of the Undersigned. No Claims will be recognised after departure of the ship.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Steamer Strathleven.

X'MAS PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NICE assortment of PICTURE BOOKS admirably adapted to interest and instruct the young.

Prices from Annas 6 to Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

NOVELTIES IN VALENTINES

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

PENKNIVES

BY
MAPPIN BROTHERS,
GERMAN SILVER HANDLES,
FOUR BLADES,
IN LEATHER CASES,

SOLID STEEL HANDLES,
POLISH ALL OVER:
TWO, THREE, AND FOUL BLADES,
IN LEATHER CASES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED, 1847.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D." care of this Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Paper Chase TOMORROW MORNING. For particulars address Honorary Secretary at the Pavilion.

MRS. HURST'S SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 20th instant, 7, Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER in a Tailoring Department. Apply to "A. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR TIFFIN, Soup, 2 Dishes, and Beefsteak aux fines herbes, Re. 1; for Dinner, 3 Dishes and Turkey and Ham, Re. 1-8, TO-DAY, TEMPLE BAR.

FOR SALE, a Bamboo Cart; height of wheels, 5 ft. 4 in., Cushions, Lamps and set of English Harness. Price Rs. 175. Apply "M. D.," Camp, Ahmedabad.

LOST, BROWN RETRIEVER BITCH, strayed from Colaba on Tuesday last; answers to the name of "NELLIE." Rs. 10 REWARD. "W. A.," *Gazette* Office.

FRESH arrival of AMERICAN APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS in Tins and CORNED BEEF, Boiled Ham and Tongues in Tins. Apply to W. J. ESSAT.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—SCOTT & Co., V. S., have received a batch of well-bred FRESH WALERS, all are broke to saddle, are good tempered, and in good condition, fit for immediate work. Girgaum Veterinary Stables, 18th January 1879.

BREACH Candy Family Hotel, (*under New Management*). Recommended by the Medical Faculty as the healthiest residence in Bombay. Terms very moderate.

PRIME HAMS, 14 as. per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE: SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly

FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

KNIGHT, BEVAN, AND STURGE'S CELEBRATED
LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

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SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

Protected under the trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.)

Certificates under this Act have been Granted to DR. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Morbid Conditions of the System, dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of PHOSPHORUS, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons, Scientific and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

SOLD IN BOTTLES AT Rs. 3 EACH.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he Respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right Against Falsehood and Fraud.

BASE FRAUD.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of DR. LALOR'S PROSPECTUS (published A. D. 1864), and four of his TESTIMONIALS, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870. (Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free.) The genuine PHOSPHODYNE bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

CAUTION.—The name, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the Genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. *Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. If not, it is a Forgery.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following —

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapemen.
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size,

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

F. L. & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs. 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

HOTELS.

NEW HOTEL AT COLABA.

MRS. TAYLOR takes this opportunity of returning her best thanks to those who have hitherto so liberally patronized her Hotel in the Fort and to intimate that she WILL OPEN a new Hotel at Colaba on the 23rd January 1879. The Hotel is near to the Baroda Railway Company's Colaba Station, and will be in that large and commodious Bungalow known as MARBLE HALL. It is close to the seashore, in the most salubrious part of the island, and is within ten minutes drive along the seashore of all the business places in the Fort. No expense will be spared in making the Hotel as comfortable and attractive as possible, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by continuing in her new establishment that regard and attention for the comfort of her visitors which has obtained in her Fort Hotel, they will favor her with the same patronage. Tram Cars run within easy distance.

TERMS MODERATE.

MRS. A. TAYLOR,
Proprietress,
Taylor's "Fort" and "Colaba" Hotels.

N.B.—Visitors residing at the Colaba Hotel may, when convenient to them, Tiffin or Dine at the Fort Establishment or *vice versa* without additional charge.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horse in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 14-3½ high, a perfectly trained charger, is very handsome, has good action and is up to weight. Rs. 900.

A very well bred Chargesh, 7 year old, 13-2 high, very powerful, with perfect temper and action. Rs. 400.

The above the property of Brigadier General Barry, proceeding to England.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 8 years, 14-3½ high, perfectly quiet under saddle, a good fencer and fast in harness. Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15 hands, quiet in saddle and a good Brougham or Dogcart Horse. Rs. 500.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-3½ high, a broken Charger, quiet on any parade, walks well, and has good action in all his paces, fences well, and is perfectly quiet with other horses. Rs. 800.

A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 8 years, 15 hands, quiet to ride, carriage itself well, and also goes in harness. Rs. 1,000.

A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, 7 years, 14-3 high, very fast, good steppers and perfectly quiet and steady. Rs. 1,800.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 15th January 1879.

M. MORTON & Co. (IN L

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 17TH JAN. 1879.

THE Bombay Mails of the 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi on Wednesday.

The most important piece of information in the telegrams of yesterday is the announcement that the Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to 4 per cent. This should tend to improve trade generally, and it is quite refreshing after the gloomy accounts that have been reaching us so long to find the tone of almost all the Home markets telegraphed as firm.

Consols in London yesterday were quoted at 95¼ or ¼ per cent. decline from that of the previous day. French Rentes are still at 114.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee is firm at 98 per cwt. for Mid.-Plantation Ceylon, 64 for Native, and 70 per cwt. for Mysore. In Cocoanut Oil a decline of £2 per ton is reported in Ceylon, but Cochin is unchanged at £46. In Oilseeds, Linseed is firm, and Rapeseed quiet at previous rates.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady, and Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, sales 10,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. The quotation for Mid. Orleans is still 5 9-16d. per lb., but that for Fair Dhollera shows an advance of 1-16d. per lb., and G. F. S. Ginned Dharwar and G. F. Hingunghaut an advance of ¼d. per lb.

Yesterday's New York telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 9½ cents per lb. Futures for April delivery are quoted at 9·66 cent per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Thursday's Receipts	16,000	22,000	14,000
Six days' ,, ...	92,000	125,000	94,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,919,000	2,768,000	2,871,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows an increase in the reserve of £800,000 and in Bullion of £600,000, while Discounts are decreased by £1,600,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 28½ to 30 11-16 per cent.

BAR SILVER in London has advanced to 50s. 7-16d. per oz.; shipments of the Metal to the extent of £10,000 are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been very firm at a further advance in Bank Paper of 1-16 per Rupee. The Banks are, however, still buyers of Mercantile Bills at our yesterday's quotations. In Calcutta rates have not gone ahead quite so rapidly as they are doing here, 6 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted there at ¼. In our closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight....	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par, and 60 days' sight Bills at 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very weak with sellers, but no buyers at our yesterday's quotations of Rs. 94 for Four, and Rs. 99¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

THE SHARE MARKET shows no signs of improvement. In Bank Shares Bombays have declined to Rs. 670. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Alberts are now quoted at Rs. 300, Alexandras at Rs 10, Colabas at Rs. 40, Dhurumseys at Rs. 455, Fleming at Rs. 15, Great Easterns at Rs. 840, Nurseys Rs. 10, Orintals Rs. 620. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 750, and in Press Companies Berars to Rs. 390, and Mofussils to Rs. 210. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay, Burmah Trading have advanced to Rs. 1,755.

In COTTON there has been, if anything, a trifle more doing to-day, and dealers are asking rather higher prices. A good enquiry still prevails for small lots of ready Oomrawuttee and Hingun but as arrivals continue on a most limited scale.

LINSEED is very quiet at the previous quotation of Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt.

RAPESEED keeps dull at Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

GINGELLY SEED in moderate demand at Rs. 38 to Rs. 40 per candy according to quality.

FREIGHTS by steamer to Liverpool are fairly steady at £1-2-6 per ton, but the amount of cargo offering for this month's shipment continues very small. For the Continent there is a moderate enquiry at previous rates. Sailing vessels are still quite neglected.

PIECE GOODS remain nominally unaltered, but dealers show little disposition to operate largely until confidence is restored in business circles generally.

COALS are fairly steady, but little business doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	733½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do	681
National Bank of India.	87,320	£25-£12-10	6 do		106

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700		300
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	10
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	600	25 p.s.	1,000
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,375
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhowanipore M., and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	900
Bombay United	200	1,000	all	25 p.s*	900
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.s*	70
Bycoch Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.s*	3
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	40
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	805
Dharamsey Jeth. S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	30 p.s.	855
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	...	390
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,720	50	all	40 p.s*	15
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.s*	840
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	20 p.s.	800
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	600
Jeevraj Ballco Mills	750	1,000	all	25 p.s*	2 0
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.	800
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s	650
Madras Spinning	400	1,000	all	..	400
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,170
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	20
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	95
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,070
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,000
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.	725
Narlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	25
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	20
Nurjey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	620
Princess of Wales Spinning	900	1,250	all	75	375
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	775
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	500
Do do, 3 Shares.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	775
Victoria Mills	529	1,000	all	25 p.s.	550

* For Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,080	3,000	all	15 p.s*	750
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	700
PortCanning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

GRAND INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the 4 days ending 11th January 1879.

Open 1,368½ miles	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,39 440	0	0
Merchandize	3,96 977	0	0
Telegraph	939	0	0
Total Rs.....	5,37,356	0	0
Corresponding 4 days last year, open 1,368½ miles ..... Total Rs.....	6,23,722	2	1
Decrease.....	86,366	2	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 11th January 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,325	0	0
Merchandize	1,14,152	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph.....	619	0	0
Total Rs....	1,61,996	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1878.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35 601	0	0
Merchandize	1,46,381	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph.....	515	0	0
Total Rs....	1,83,497	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	21,501	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CHESEBRAUGH, 1,507 tons, Captain S. B. Dinsmore, will sail to-day for Callao in ballast.

THE S.S. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076 tons, Captain H. G. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BRIGS ESPERANCE, 41 tons, Nacods, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Damaun, 13th Jan., with a general cargo.

THE BRIG O'LINDA, 202 tons, Captain J. A. Carter, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Mozambique, 6th Nov., with a general cargo.

THE S.S. COBUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 131 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE NEMPHAR, 396 tons, captain J. Souter, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Bussorah, 3rd Jan., with a cargo of wheat

THE S.S. ALBULA, 1,221 tons, Captain Geo. Bradley, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Cardiff, 8th Jan., via Aden, in ballast.

THE S.S. CALDER, 400 tons, Captain J. F. Ormandy, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and one first class and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MAHRATTA, 506 tons, Captain W. Wilkinson, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Quarter Master Robinson, a gentleman, and 205 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Mahratta(s).....	Wilkinson ..	Kurrachee, Jan 13.
	Esperance	Nacods	Damaun, Jan 13.
	O'Linda	Carter	Mozambique, Nov 6.
	Nemphar	Souter	Bussorah, Jan 3.
	Vasdrik (R M of W)	Navossilski ..	P. de Gall, Jan 2.
17	Hemjetta	Kelly	Mauritius, Dec 10.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Elwell	Brastaw	Callao.
	Ourun (s)	Baker	C sat and Cutch.
	Calder (s)	Armandy	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Lumley Castle (s).	Sanders.....	Rangoon.

The ship Chesebrough, Dinsmore, to Callao, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The steamer Mahratta, to Katthiawar Coast and Kurrachee was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
13	Purulia.....Smith	Bombay, Dec 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13.—Steamer Strathmore. Ship Cashmere.

PASSENGERS.

Per Purulia—Mr and Mrs Scott, Rev Mr Urwick, Miss Hunter, Assistant Surgeon R Roy, and Captain Goldcar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
15	Colaba (s).....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
14	Poonah (s)	Southampton.
	Decean (s).....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s.s Poonah, from Madras:—To Southampton—Lieut F Flowden. To Malta—Mr and Mrs C A Ainslie and 2 children, Mr and Mrs T Cockburn, 3 children, and Major A Balmer. To Brindisi—Mr W W Monsie.

Per s s Decean, from Madras to Calcutta:—Lieut Genl Sir M Kennedy, K C S I, Hon'ble H G Gough, Lieutenant Colonel W Arbuthnot, Mr F Sills, Mr and Mrs Cotton, Mr McCall, Mr C Taylor, Mr Chamberlain, Mrs E Taylor.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—6 cases hardware, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy. Rydall Hall s—4 packages hardware, 110 kegs iron rose nails, and 3 packages tacks, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 1 cask hardware, Esmaljee Essoofbhoy.

Celia s—40 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee; 24 cases iron safes, John S Elmore and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Emble Hope s—95 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Cervin s—10 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Strathleven s—40 cases iron bottling wire John Elmore and Co; 55 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co

Weather field, 32 casks hardware and 5 packages earthenware, J Hill; 8 casks stationery, Suruffally Moosabhoy.

Groenock, 40 casks whiting, Abdoolally Noorbhoy.

FROM MOZAMBIQUE, PER s.s. PORTSMOUTH.

H M's Euphrates, 12 bags preserved potatoes, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—100 cases brandy, S rabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur. Sumatra s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—593 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 325 cwts cotr yarn, Hoj e Mecha Cas um; 35 bales wool, Nuthoo Lallje; 60 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 500 bales cotton, Raih Brothers; 84 bales cotton, Neechund Khimchund; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 37 bales cotton, Shrikurson Radhakur on; 40 bales wool, Lalljee Narrotum; 32 bales wool, Khimchund Purmanund.

European s—260 bales wool, Nurses Khuttow; 105 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moochund; 38 bales wool, Sumutmull Gallamull.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pemba s—125 bales cotton, Ranjeedass Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, Ramgopall Poolchund.

FOR LONDON.

Salado—150 cwts coir yarn, Sbanjee Purshotum; 8 bales hides; Khasmahagi C Nensey; 3 bales hides, Rajan Ajoo; 60 tons old iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbia s—3.0 0 cwts teelseed, Ewart Latham and Co; 477½ cwts pepper, Bl schcck and Co; 1,335 cwts teelseed, Gl.stone, Wyllie and Co.

Yarra s 66 bales wool, F Sanquet and Co.

Columbia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydaspes s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—41 cwts E tecth, Moncherjee Mer anjee and Co; 24½ chests opium, N J Abraham; 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 30 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 3 chests opium, P N Postwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—9 chests opium, Hazarimull Goormookrop; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 15 chests opium, Khaitseedas Jokeeram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th January 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·914
Temperature of the Air	75·4
Wet Bulb ' hermometer	66·6
Dew Point	49·0
Relative humidity of Air	·333
Ratio of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded as 1)	·020
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	58·0
General Direction of Wind...N, NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	345

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 18.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

370—Macfarlane and G—Purmanundas Jewandass vs Vena-yekrao Wasudeo and another—P and W, and H, C & L, —Part heard.

375—Shapurjee and T—C N Cama and another vs Peroshaw Cowasjee Pochajee—Pestonjee K.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

354-78—In person—Morlidhur Cutchoo vs Cootboodin bin Mahomed Hoosen Pathan and another—In person.

426-78—Trevor—(ex parte) Hurrichund Dushrath vs Joturam Wittoba—H Bicknell.

673-78—Janardhan and G—Anundrao Narayen Wasudeo vs Shantaram Narayen and others—Crawford and B.

361-78—A F Turner—Tokersey Futtuchund vs Vurdhman Panachand and another—Craigie L and O.

394-78—Craigie, L and O—Curseedass Mackbowdass vs Abdool Vahab bin Ahmed Moosaree—Shapoorjee and T.

607-78—Fr scot and W—J C Lanyon and another vs Mahomed Hajee Jewa Noormahomed—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the HON. Mr JUSTICE GREEN.)

After Motions.

For hearing and disposal.

In re the Indian Company's Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Orient S and W Company—Manor Hurkha and others, Petitioner—Ardeshir and H.

In re the Indian Company's Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Orient S and W Company—Ramjee Cruttanjee and others, Petitioners—Ardeshir and H.

in re the Indian Company's Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Nursey S and W Company—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtool and others, Petitioners—Macfarlane and G.

In re the Indian Company's Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Colaba S and W Company—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others, Petitioners—Macfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 15.

Haig, Col, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, from Kurrachee.

Hay r, Lieut, 18th Madras N I, on Med Cert, from Madras.

Thornton, Col, R A, from Madras.

JANUARY 16.

Robinson, Quarter-Master, R A, on Med Cert, from Meean-Meer Fult s, Major, 11th Bombay N I, on Med Cert, from Poona.

Crawford, Vet Surg, on Med Cert, from Moolt an.

Newington, Captain, 22nd Foot, on leave.

Frere, Lieut, 21st Panjab n, on leave, fro n Secunderabad.

Robinson, Surg, on Med Cert, from Thull.

JANUARY 17.

Bourne, Captain, 43rd Lt Infantry, on leave, from Deolalee.

Justice, Lieut Col, 6th Infantry H C, on leave, from Aurungabad.

Fairey, Captain, 1st Bengal N I, on Med Cert, from Meean Meer.

Davidson, Col, R E, on retirement, from Lahore.

Mannell, Surg Major, on Med Cert.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 17.

Gaisford, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, to Thull.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 17th January 1879.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

23rd Regiment N I, Maj J Gatacre, Wing officer to be Wing Commander, vice Lieut Col Ducat. Lieut W St J Richardson, officiating Wing officer, to be Wing officer, vice Major Gatacre.

29th Regiment N I, Surgeon A F Adams, Civil Surg, Shikarpore, to officiate in Medical charge, vice Surgeon, Major Morton proceeded on furlough.

With reference to G O G O No. 44 of the 13th instant, the undermentioned Staff officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department are posted to the Circles specified:—

Lieut Col G S Mignon, by Judge Advocate, Mhow Circle, is transferred to the Poona Circle at his own request, in succession to Col E M Gilbert Cooper, retired.

Major J Gunst, By Judge Advocate, is posted to the Mhow Circle, vice Lieut Col Mignon, transferred.

The services of the undermentioned officers have, with the sanction of Government, been placed at the disposal of the Commis ary General for duty with the Transport Train, Bombay Brigade, Reserve Division, with effect from the dates on which they severally reported themselves for duty therewith:

Lieut Col A G F Hogg, Staff Corps, (Deputy Quarter Master General) as Superintendent.

Major J G R Griffith, Staff Corps, (Wing Commander 18th Regt., N I)

Capt G J Coulson, Staff Corps, (Deputy Quarter Master General) as Superintendent.

Lieut H P Young, Staff Corps, (squadron officer, Poona Horse).

Lieut W P Noon, 2-11th Foot.

Lieut F G Fogson, 2-16th Foot.

Lieut A Foster, 2-15th Foot.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of their retirements from the service under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 6th September 1878:

Col J R Reid, Royal Artillery; Lieut Col and Brevet Col T J Maclachlan, Royal Artillery; Major Genl J Jones, R E; Col A Davidson, R E; and Col D Thomson, R E.

Lieut Col D Macleod, Bombay Infantry, is transferred from general duty, Satara, to genl duty, Ahmedabad, and will proceed to join as soon as possible.

Lieut Col Macleod, General duty, Ahmedabad, is appointed to command the Regimental Depot of the 1st Regt N I, vice Lieut Col Davis, Bombay Infantry, proceeding on furlough.

Lieuts Col R A Stevenson, Royal Artillery, is appointed to Command the Royal Artillery Northern Division, and Lieut Col J F Hetty, Royal Artillery, to Command the Royal Artillery Sind District, temporarily.

The instructor in Army Signalling is permitted to proceed on a annual tour of inspection accompanied by his Assistant Instructor.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard—Lieut Col A H Vincent and Lieut G E Rogers, 3rd Hussars.

Lower Standard—No 667, Private R Watson, 3rd Hussars; Capt E Blakeley, Lieut A C T Boileau, Lieut A T Butcher, and Trumpeter H Hemsley, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery; Lieut J D Fullerton, Royal Engineers; Surgs J H Earle, T E Worgan, and F F MacCartie, Indian Medical Department.

With reference to G O C No 574, dated the 20th ultimo, Surg D A Gunner will, on completion of the duty to which he was therein appointed, return to general duty Presidency Division.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sind District Order—Dated 2nd Jan 1879, appointing Major C V Oliver, 98th Foot, Commandant of the Ghizree Sanitarium as a temporary measur, vice Lieut Faunce.

3rd Hussars—Regimental Order, dated 3rd Jan 1879, appointing the following Committee of Paymastership with effect from the 1st instant:—

President—Capt G V C Napier.

Members—Capt J P E Jervoise and Lieut C E S Forbes.

Capt Napier will perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Lieut Colonel.

16th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Regimental Order, dated 8th Jan 1879, appointing Lieut E Hancock, Acting Interpreter to the Regiment, with effect from the 5th instant, vice Lieut Pigeon, proceeded on service.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 7th Jan 1879, directing Capt Peyton to resume his duties of third Squadron Commander, continuing to officiate as second Squadron Commander in addition (no other officer being available) with effect from the 24th Nov 1878.

Lieut Jackson, Squadron officer, performed the duties of Third Squadron Commander in addition to his own, from the 18th to the 23rd November 1878.

Poona Horse—Regimental Order, dated 6th Jan 1879, directing Lieut Anderson, Adjutant, to officiate as Third Squadron Commander in addition to his own duties (no other officer being available), vice Lieut Young, proceeded to join the Transport Train.

18th Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 8th Jan 1879, directing Capt Braine, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties, and Lieut Fenton to resume his duties as Qr Mr continuing to officiate as Adjt in addition (no other officer being available), with effect from the 3rd Jan, in succession to Major Griffith proceeded to join the Trasport Train.

Sappers and Miners—Regimental Order, dated 6th Dec 1878, appointing Lieut D Fullerton, R E, to officiate as Adjt, as a temporary measure, no qualified officer being available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Staff Corps—Col T y Cales, for three months, from date of departure, in India on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Capt and Adjt F C Nicolas, Royal Artillery, from date of embarkation for 12 months, to England on private affairs.

Capt C S Graham (No 15 Battery 8th Brigade) in England, until 6th June 1879 on Medical Certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence from the 1st January 1879, pending his embarkation, and he is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of his retirement from the service, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 6th September 1878, subject to the approval of His Excellency the C-in-C in India:—

Colonel D. Gaye, R A.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Jan. 9.)

The services of the Rev J Kilbee Stuart, Chaplain of Delhi are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The Reverend C J Wathen, Chaplain of Jullundur, is transferred to Delhi.

The Rev C W Home, Officiating Chaplain of Kurrachee, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Ferozepore.

Mr J Frizelle, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, has obtained nine months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of the Rev C C T Fagan, Junior Chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Colonel C C Minchin, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jullundur Division, in addition to his other duties.

Mr T Troward, Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained six months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

Mr J B Lyall, Settlement Commissioner, Mooltan and Derajat Divisions, is appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....22nd, 4h. 42'1m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 18	.....	6 38	5 43	{ 6 60 m / 6 50 a
Sun. 19	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 44	{ 8 18 m / 9 53 a
Mon. 20	.....	6 38	5 44	{ 11 23 m / 10 40 a
Tues. 21	.....	6 38	5 45	{ 10 21 m / 11 19 a
Wed 22	English Mail expected.	6 38	5 46	{ 11 9 m / 11 55 a
Th. 23	.....	6 38	5 46	{ 11 59 m / 0 29 m
Fri. 24	.....	6 38	5 47	{ 0 39 a / 0 39 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the movement, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Hon rary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The University Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

COOPER—January 13th, at Mhow, David Cooper, Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, of heart disease. He leaves a wife and eight children to deplore his loss.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARSTIN—January 10th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major C J Garstin, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

PETER—January 4th, at Labac, Cachar, the wife of James Peter, Esq., of Coombergram, of a son prematurely.

DEATHS.

CUMMING—January 9th, at Manilian Factory, Purneah, very suddenly, William Cumming, formerly of Muttrapore Factory, Malda, aged 62 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879.

CAN any one tell us what is meant by the extraordinary statement that General Primrose has received orders to advance at once on Ghazni with his Division? We ask for information, because the statement has been made, on the authority of some camp gossip at Quetta, and it strikes us as incredible and absurd. In the first place, if General Primrose had received such an order, he would have kept it to himself; otherwise, he would be unfit to command a regiment, much less a Division. Then, we know that General Primrose's original Division of Bombay and Madras troops has been broken up, only the Bombay Brigade having gone to Sind, where it remains under the command of General Phayre, while General Primrose has been nominated to the command of one Division of General Stewart's army, General Biddulph commanding the other. We also know that General Primrose is on his way to Kandahar to take over the command of his Division from the General-in-chief, who has himself led it from the Pishin Valley to Kandahar, and who is now naturally anxious to be relieved of duties which do not properly belong to him. But how will the arrival of General Primrose at Kandahar enable the army to move on either Ghazni or Kandahar. General Stewart must wait for his heavy guns before moving, as well as for a number of regiments not yet reported to have marched beyond or so far as Quetta; and must form a depot of stores and supplies at Kandahar. These preparations can hardly be completed before the end of February; and it will be time enough then to talk of an advance on Ghazni. Our own conviction is, from the statements made in England and India by people who know what the English Government has resolved to do, that the occupation of Kandahar is the last act of the war. We strongly suspect that Russia bargained for this before consenting to withdraw her Mission from Kabul, for it is evident that Lord Beaconsfield and Prince Gortschakoff thoroughly understand one another now, and are both bent on securing a peace which is essential to the financial security of the Russian Empire and the continued existence in office of the English Ministry.

WITH reference to an editorial note in our issue of yesterday, we have been informed that the extraordinary apathy of the Resident at Aden on the occasion of the plundering by Somalis of the Vortigern may be thus explained: The Resident telegraphed to the Bombay Government the news of the loss of the vessel, adding, "No Government steamer here to "assist;" and Government was obliged, in reply, to telegraph that no steamer was available here to be despatched to Aden. Surely, the May Frere would have done well enough for the purpose. It is strange that steam yachts, special trains, horses, camels, carriages, and supplies can always be found for the use of a Governor whose sole delight is in travelling, no thought seemingly being taken for the expense these tours must cause to the State, at a time when peremptory orders have been issued that no travelling is to be allowed in the Bombay Presidency, except in cases of urgent necessity; and that, nevertheless, the Government of Bombay has not a ship to spare, in response to a pressing call from the Resident at Aden, for the performance of an important public service.

AT the end of last September the Rs. 500 shares of the Bank of Bombay were worth Rs. 720; now their price is about Rs. 680. The difference is a measure of the mischief resulting from the shock given to the credit of the Bank by the failure of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. and Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. This Bank differs from others in Bombay in being a public institution which the State very reluctantly called into existence after the ruin of the old Bank of Bombay, on receiving from the Government and mercantile community of this Presidency the most solemn assurances that the spirit of speculation should never be allowed to enter into and defile the new Bank. It is true that the direct connexion of the State with the Bank in the capacity of a shareholder has latterly been severed; but considerable sums of public money are held in deposit at the Head Office and branches, and the good name of Bombay is pledged to maintaining the character of the Bank free from even the taint of suspicion. It is, therefore, a matter of general concern that the Bank should now be spoken of as having lost considerable sums of money through firms whose transactions have notoriously for a long time past been of a highly speculative character. For a good many years the Bank prospered greatly under the shrewd management of Mr. Balfour. We were all very proud of it, and used to point to its large dividends, its constantly increasing reserve fund, and the high premium on its shares, as convincing proofs that Bombay had been grossly maligned by the invidious critics at Calcutta who alleged that this Presidency could not be trusted with the management of a State Bank of its own. Are we to acknowledge now that, after all, the critics were right, and that we have been cruelly deceived? No doubt, the losses of the Bank have been greatly exaggerated by public rumour, and its stability is altogether beyond question. But we must own that the state of affairs revealed in the report published last Wednesday for the second half year of 1878 is of such a nature as to suggest very serious reflections. We do not, indeed, agree with those persons who suggest that the Directors have not told the whole truth about Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.'s liabilities. The statement that the sum set down on account of "bills discounted and purchased" includes Rs 6,02,094-3-1 for overdue bills of W. Nicol & Co. must mean, we take it, that this is the exact amount due by the firm to the Bank. It is impossible, indeed, that W. Nicol & Co. can have had any other liabilities to the Bank, for, of course, if their account had been overdrawn, this fact would have been expressly noted in the statement. It was mentioned at the meeting of W. Nicol & Co.'s creditors that Mr. Balfour had, with praiseworthy promptitude, obtained securities to cover a great portion of the debt of six lakhs, and we see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the estimate made by the Directors that, even if the estate of W. Nicol and Co. pay no dividend, and the cotton on which the Bank has a lien be sold at very low rates, the maximum amount of the loss will not exceed Rs. 1,50,000. At the same time, it is probable that this maximum will be reached, for no one can now anticipate that the estate of W. Nicol and Co. will pay any dividend worth speaking of on unsecured claims.

The reticence maintained by the Directors with regard to the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

KANDAHAR.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

General Stewart reports from Kandahar that the people there are quite quiet and apparently unconcerned. The arsenal contained very large quantities of arms and ammunition.

NEWS FROM JALLALABAD.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

Sayud Muhammed of Kunar has come into Jallalabad. His defection is a heavy blow to the anti-English party, as he was the agent most employed and trusted by the Amir to maintain his influence among the tribes north of the Kabul river and incite them against us. Asmatullah Khan Ghilzai is reported to be much concerned at his brother, Hamed Khan, having come in, and has sent to the Besut Chief asking that another messenger may be deputed to him to bring him in.

Major Cavagnari has arranged with the Ghilzais for mounted kossids between Jallalabad and Kabul.

PUNISHMENT OF MORE RAIDERS.

General Sir Sam Browne reports that in consequence of a raid made upon a village in Ramat Bazai by Mohmands, connived with and sheltered by some Sayuds of Shergash, part of General Jenkins' brigade proceeded to Shergash on the 13th inst. to punish the raiders and arrest the Sayuds of that village. Shergash was surprised and the head man arrested. While doing so a large party of Mohmands were observed making for the hills, which they reached before the troops could intercept them, but some shells from the mountain guns dispersed them with the loss of two killed and three wounded. The enemy left a number of cattle which they were carrying off. The force was hospitably entertained by the Chief of Mayar, and passed the night at his post. A grass-cutter was murdered near the camp on the 13th.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

PESHAWAR, JAN. 17

The 81st Regiment left yesterday for Rawul Pindi instead of Nowshera. The 1-12 Foot is ordered to Peshwar from Rawul Pindi. The 9th Lancers have arrived at Taroo, and on squadron has proceeded to Kohat.

AFFAIRS AT JALLALABAD.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following :—

JALLALABAD, JAN. 15.

The Sayud of Kunar, a most influential and powerful chief, has come in, and is quite friendly. His standing aloof hitherto had a great effect upon the smaller chiefs and people about him, and made itself felt in a wider circle still, for he was the man the Amir looked to as likely to use his religious influence in the cause of a holy war against the English. The Indian Government may be congratulated on having achieved a political success in the matter of his coming in.

In an interview with Major Cavagnari the Sayud stated that he greatly desires friendship.

The rumours from Kurram respecting the Amir's flight are wrong. Shere Ali from first to last took no counsel, but acted on his own will. Yakub has sent no messenger here.

The force at Kabul is absurdly exaggerated.

The ex-Resaldar tarres (?) Horse was the bearer to Major Cavagnari of a letter not from Yakub but from the Amir. The letter reached here on the 20th December.

JALLALABAD, JAN. 14.

The prisoners taken by our troops at Shergash are to be sent to Peshawar under a strong guard.

The telegraph wire will not be laid further than Ali Boghan until the future route to Basawal is decided.

Three cavalry reconnaissances are made regularly every week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

PARIS, JAN. 16.

The Ministry has made a statement to the Chambers, which declares the country to be republican and pacific, and promises rigorous measures against assailants of the Republic; it also assures a profit from the termination of existing treaties of commerce without any departure from the principles of Free Trade. Changes are to be made of anti-republican commanders of Army Corps unless these should prove detrimental to the service.

This official statement has been coldly received.

THE MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME.

PARIS, JAN. 17.

The Press in reviewing the programme of the Ministry condemn it as being far too moderate.

It is believed that a Ministerial crisis is inevitable.

H. M. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

H. M. Troopship Crocodile left for Bombay, via Suez Canal, yesterday.

Consols closed at 95⅞, being a fall of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JAN. 7.

The B. I. S. Navigation Company's s. s. Kilwa, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¾
4½ per cent. do.	80¾
3 per cent. Consols for account.	95⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114
Bar Silver	50 7-16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£32
Chartered „ „	£18
Do. Mercantile „	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£10,500,000 Inc.	£800,000
Bills Discounted	£25,200,000 Dec.	£1,600,000
Bullion	£29,200,000 Inc.	£600,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 30 11-16.

Arrivals—Plainmeler and Avondale.

Departure—Hudson.

It is now settled, we hear, that the 2nd Queen's are to go home this year.

After all the abortive proposals emanating from Mr. Kessowjee Naik in satisfaction of the claims of the creditors of the four mills, to which his son Nursey Kessowjee is secretary, treasurer, and agent, the creditors petitions to the High Court, two of which were heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Green, have resulted in an order for the winding up of the mills under the order of the Court. Mr. Jackson, the Clerk to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, has been appointed provisional liquidator with power to take charge of the assets and books of the companies, and carry on the liquidation as far as it may be necessary until the appointment of official liquidators, which will be made on the 30th inst. The petitions heard yesterday were for the winding-up of the New Fleming and New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Mills; those for the winding-up of the Nursey and Colaba Mills will be heard to-day.

The Lahore paper is informed that instructions have been issued for the early commencement of a good road, practicable for wheeled carriages, through the Khyber, from Jamrud to Daka. It is to be made in communication with the political officers, and every precaution is to be taken to guard the workmen employed, day and night, and prevent recurrence of a tragedy similar to that which occurred during the construction of the headworks of the Abazai Canal.

The same paper says :—"We cannot but notice and commend the action of the Cavalry arm of the service during recent operations, in more than one quarter of the field. There is the brilliant charge of Major Stewart with his little detachment of the 5th Punjab Cavalry in the Khost valley. Another not less dashing on the part of Captains Shepherd and Gowan with the 4th Punjab Cavalry on the Mahsud Waziris near Tank, and again the smart Cavalry affair near Kandahar under Colonel Kennedy with the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, the only brush with the enemy which that portion of our invading armies has met with. In all these affairs the attack has been a daring one on the part of a few against enormous odds, and the extreme severity of the loss suffered by the enemy attests the skill and vigor with which the onset has been delivered."

We have already pointed out, that the only permanent safety for our communications and the whole line of our frontier his in a policy of disarming the hill tribes, and thus rendering them practically impotent to effect any mischief on our convoys, working parties, or less protected districts in British territory. We now see, by the following extract from a Jellalabad letter in the *Pioneer*, that the foremost political officer with our forces, Major Cavagnari, has avowed his adherence to this policy. The writer says :—"There seems but one opinion all along the line, and that is that security can only be purchased by complete disarmament of the hill tribes. Military men of course look upon this as the sole and simplest remedy, and Major Cavagnari, viewing it more from a political standpoint, is of the same mind. Let it be published that all arms will be purchased at a fair value if brought in within a fixed date, and thereafter all men bearing arms will be shot at sight, and there would soon be a change in our hill-friends. Friendly or otherwise, they should all be rendered harmless, and if the more perverse stood out for old customs, and refused to surrender the family matchlocks, they would have to be shot to encourage the others. There seems but one solution of the vexed question of settling the hill-tracts from Peshawar eastward to Jellalabad or southward to the Kurram Valley, and that is by systematic repression and disarmament, putting of course all on an equality, and giving no undue advantage to individual tribes by only partially disarming districts. This must be the policy that will eventually be adopted."

We learn from Bhavnagar that the foundation stone of a large hospital was laid with due ceremony by His Highness Takhtsingji, the Thakore Saheb, on the evening of the 14th instant, the anniversary of his twenty-first birthday, at which speeches were made by Dr. Burjorji Behramji, Azam Samaldass Parmanandass, the new Prime Minister, and the Rev. William Beatty. The design for the building is by Mr. William Emerson, some of whose works are well known in Bombay, and is in a purely Hindu style. The hospital will accommodate in all fifty-two beds, and will be fitted with all the appliances modern science has devised.

The *Pioneer* :—The indefatigable Mr. Archibald Forbes, finding things dull at Jellalabad, and seeing before him two months, unbrightened by a chance of being shot, determined to take a holiday. Of course he will rest quietly, the reader will say, at the nearest civilised station with a decent club? Not at all. He has gone to have a look at Burmah. It is just as if a hard-worked actor should get up private theatricals to amuse himself on Sundays.

The Allahabad paper reports the failure of the narrow gauge for the traffic offering on the Rajputana State Railway. Salt at Sambhur is selling at high rates, and the chief difficulty consists in getting it carried from the Lake by this railway. Several lakhs of maunds are waiting transport, purchasers are exasperated, and the State Railway officials helpless, the fact being that the metre gauge and the rolling stock are alike insufficient for the trade.

The leading Powers in the confidential *pourparlers* concerning the mixed occupation of Roumelia and Bulgaria, after the withdrawal of the Russians, do not, it is stated, desire to despatch the European contingents immediately after the retirement of the Russians, but wish to give the Porte time for reasserting its authority. The Powers will interfere only if the Roumelians successfully defy the Turks in executing the Treaty of Berlin.

M. Gambetta among the commercial travellers is the latest incident recorded by the home papers in the French Republican campaign, for such it unquestionably is. The distinguished popular leader was entertained at dinner on Christmas Eve by nearly five hundred *commis-voyageurs* who desired to express their admiration of his talents and career, and to return the compliment which he had on a recent occasion paid to their calling by describing himself as "a commercial traveller of the Republic." It was a felicitous phrase, for no active agent of a great wholesale house was ever more indefatigable or successful in pushing the sale of its stock than the eloquent apostle of the prudent and peaceful Republic. "We can recommend this article, sir, for good, useful wear. It is not showy, but thoroughly durable, honestly made, and decidedly cheap at the money. If you will only try it, you will be sure to repeat the order, and you will never want to be without it." France has given M. Gambetta's commodity a fair trial, and it is likely to hold its own on the ground both of quality and style, over the heads of the more garish and meretricious but flimsy fabrics that are powdered with the Imperial bees, or the stiffer and somewhat antiquated texture that bears the once famous stamp of the silver lily. So the political "traveller" is well satisfied with his rounds, and his fellow "commercials" are proud of a success which reflects lustre on the whole class. M. Gambetta, in his speech, which appears to have been a hit, complimented his entertainers for the services they had rendered to the country during the crisis of May, and described, we are told, with much feeling the injuries and outrages which had been heaped upon them by the reactionary press. But, while he hoped for a fresh Republican triumph from the impending Senatorial elections, and counted on France overcoming all her difficulties by prudence, wisdom, and patience, he denounced the idea of carrying the Republican propaganda beyond France. The commercial traveller must not leave the home market which understood the character of his goods and knew best how to use them. The declaration against a propaganda beyond the French borders is another proof of M. Gambetta's shrewd common sense and eminently practical turn of mind. This is what makes him a man after the commercial traveller's own heart.

Having assumed the inexhaustibleness of their once magnificent forests, the Americans are beginning to find out that they have made a great mistake. A "leading lumber dealer," who has been in the trade for twenty-five years, gives it as his opinion that only four of the Northern States are now able to supply timber in excess of their own requirements, and of these four Maine is nearly stripped of its pine, while the larch is fast disappearing. On the same authority we learn that the white pine of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota will be worked out in six years, and that even now the lumber men have to fell so far from the streams that mill-owners are building railways to reach "the last accessible source of available." To make the block darker, it appears that, though there is an immense quantity of timber on public lands in the North-West and South, it is dealt with so recklessly that soon no more will remain than suffices for the needs of settlers; while, as regards Canada, it is said that there does not exist, from Manitoba to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as much pine, spruce, hemlock, oak, ash, elm, and other commercial woods as would supply the whole consumption of the United States for three years. Under these circumstances, we are not surprised to find thoughtful Americans calling public attention to the matter, and urging the adoption of prudential measures. They suggest that tree-planting should be at once commenced on a large scale, and that steps should be taken to protect the national timber lands, at present, it would seem, open to any depredator who can find money enough to buy an axe. It is proposed, also, to abolish the duty on Canadian timber, though the advocates of this measure could hardly have consulted the lumber men before suggesting the breaking down of that part of the strong wall of Protection which guards their interests. That something will shortly have to be done in the matter is generally admitted, for even America, with its vast natural resources, cannot afford to neglect a trade dealing every year with raw material that would in the foreign market cost five hundred million dollars. But there is another consideration. The climate of the country must, in process of natural law, be unfavourably affected by a general destruction of forest, and on this account, as well as on others, we may expect a resort to conservative legislation.

BOMBAY.

The following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening :—

Valse	Rising Blas	Musgrave
Overture	Concert	Till
Selection	Concertino	Muller
Valse	Sicilian Vespres	Laurent
Quadrille	Genevieve	Coote
Galop	Berlin	Michaeli

An appeal dismissed.—The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melvill sat in the Appeal Court yesterday. In the case of Boolakidas Lulchund and another *vs.* Hurjeevun Mohundas and others, Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the respondents. There was no appearance for the appellants in person or by counsel; and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

Non-registration of a magazine.—Besides the more serious charges of which the native editors of Surat with others were acquitted, there was a minor charge hanging over the head of one of them, Muncharam Ghellabhoy, namely, that of not having made a declaration according to law as the printer and publisher of the *Svatantrata* magazine. Only the first two numbers of it were not registered; the subsequent ones were. It is said that the charge has now been withdrawn by Government, the Legal Remembrancer being of opinion that the non-registration was due to an oversight.

A summary suit.—At the High Court yesterday, a summary suit, brought by Mr. William Loudon to recover from the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company Rs. 5,000 due on a promissory note, was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants, consented to a decree, but asked for a stay of execution on the ground that the company had gone into liquidation. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 24th December 1877, the date of the promissory note, Rs. 270 costs, Rs. 10 notarial charges, and further interest on the judgment until payment, with stay of execution until the further order of the court.

The last of the Surat rioters.—We mentioned a short time ago that Fakira Hurribhoy, who was arrested at Nowsaree on a charge of being concerned in the Surat riots, was committed to the Sessions Court by Dr. Dossabhoy Pestonjee, honorary magistrate at Surat, on charges of abetting an attempt to murder, voluntarily causing grievous hurt to public servants in the discharge of their duty, being a member of an unlawful assembly, rioting, &c. The prisoner was tried before Mr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge, who took a lenient view of the case, and finding him guilty only of being a member of an unlawful assembly and of committing mischief, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment, to suffer simple imprisonment for two months. Mr. Kevalram, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jamietram Jeewanram for the prisoner. The fine was paid.

Evading the Collector's licence for the sale of bhang.—A Hindoo, named Khimjee Moraree, was yesterday fined Rs. 15, or in default to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb for selling bhang by retail without a licence.

Theft on board the s. s. Benarty.—A Goanese, named Pedro Custance, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing 50 bottles of beer, valued at Rs. 25, on board the s.s. Benarty, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A daring theft.—A Hindoo, named Succaram Dhurma, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a cup and Rs. 10 in cash from the person of Ebrahim Mahomed Ali on the evening previous while passing along the Apollo Bandar. The prisoner, it appears, while in conversation with the complainant suddenly snatched the money from his pocket, and the cup from complainant's head, and decamped, but he was pursued and captured by the police. He was sentenced to be flogged thirty stripes.

Cash arising from the fall of the house at Dhobi Talav.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, a carpenter maistry, named Ellias Ayoob, who was in charge of the repairs of the building at Dhobi Talav, a portion of which fell down the other day, was charged with negligently omitting to guard against probable danger from the fall of the said building, and by such negligence causing the death of Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, a lad about six years of age. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 20th instant to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution.

Cheating and criminal breach of trust.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, a broker, named Nanchand Kasrechund, was arrested under a warrant and charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of two valuable gold ornaments set with diamonds, of the value of Rs. 6,000, the property of the firm of Ramchundas Balwantrow. The prisoner being identified by Damodhur Lookmidass, a matha of the above firm, as the person alluded to in his information, the case was postponed for further hearing to Monday next, the 20th instant. Similar charges have also been preferred by other Hindu merchants in which he is alleged to have misappropriated gold ornaments of the aggregate value of about Rs. 10,000.

Diphtheria.—We are sorry to learn that there have been a few cases of diphtheria about Poona lately. We hear that a child died of the disease on Tuesday night in the neighbourhood of the Civil Lines.—*Deccan Herald.*

Our old friend, the "Indian Traveller's Guide," has just paid us its visit for the current month; it is as profuse as ever in its information on all points on which travellers could possibly wish to be enlightened. Its value cannot fail to be appreciated by those journeying through India, and to those who are about to travel on this immense continent we would commend the "Guide" as an indispensable requisite.—*Beacon.*

THOMAS ATKINS AND THE LAW COURTS.

Not many weeks ago,—so we are informed by more than one excellent authority,—a sergeant lately promoted in a "Royal" regiment now quartered not far from the Colaba barracks, inquired in the Orderly Room what redress, pecuniary or other, he might expect to obtain under the rules of his service for the injury he had sustained through his wife's desertion. He had evidence to prove that she had left the country under the escort of a gallant officer lately gone on half pay. He had no wish to do any harm to one who had ever treated him with indulgence, and bestowed on him, in spite of his want of due qualification, a signal mark of favour, in raising him to his present rank over the heads of many more deserving men, nor did he particularly wish to see his wife again—she was much too fond of the "Imperial" Theatre, and of the many attentions paid her by the officers. But the happiness of his home was gone, he sadly missed the innocent prattle of his child, and he could never get over the discredit of the affair. A photo of her faithless self, and her congratulation on his promotion, was all that she left behind on the night of her sudden departure from his quarters at B——. The only intelligence he has since received of her movements is that, being supplied with all needful for her expenses on the road, she had been traced to Bombay, whence he had every reason to believe she had sailed for England in company with her gallant protector. He only asked what is the compensation which military law affords in such a case from the assets of the old company for the payment of the debts due to them. The reason why I address your Lordship now is that a winding up order operates as a bar of all suits; and my clients have field suits against the old Fleming Company, the Hquidators of the Fleming Company, and the New Fleming Company. What I ask, is that if your Lordship makes a winding up order it will specially except my clients' suits from being stayed, unless, of course, there is a consent to my clients' claims, which I apprehend my learned friends are not in a position to give. One of the two suits is filed by a creditor on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the old Fleming Company. I have affidavits by Cursondass Vullubdass and Dhunjee Kasidass, *moonim* for Geershunker Veershunker. Cursondass Vullubdass is a creditor for Rs. 10,000, and Geershunker Veershunker for Rs. 25,000. On the 2nd January Geershunker Veershunker obtained a rule *nisi*, which was made absolute yesterday, restraining the liquidators of the old Fleming Company from disposing of property belonging to the old Company. Cursondass Vullubdass also obtained a rule *nisi*, but in his case the rule has not been made absolute. There is a very important question involved, whether the creditors of the old company have a prior claim to the assets of the old company now in the hands of the New Fleming Company.

The Judge—Then you only wish to have leave to proceed with your suits.

The Advocate General—That is what it comes to, that the winding up order should be with prejudice to the rights of the creditors of the old company.

Mr. Jardine—I appear on behalf of the following a wrong course of practice. Such an application should be made, not at the hearing of a petition for a winding up order, but afterwards.

The Advocate General—The ordinary practise is to appear by summons in Chambers, but I don't see why the most convenient course should not be for my clients to appear here and ask for an exception to the winding up order.

The Judge—There seems to be an inconvenience on the application being made now. Perhaps the other creditors might have opposed the winding up if they had supposed you only were to be allowed to go on with your suit.

The Advocate General—An exception in our case will in no way prevent other persons from coming in. They may still go into Chambers and make their applications. If an order is made now, until the liquidator is appointed, the result is that all proceedings are stayed, and my clients' suits will be completely stopped, and they cannot make any move.

The Judge—But in that interval there will be no one to oppose your suit. Will you undertake not to go on with it until there is a liquidator appointed.

The Advocate General—All that we want to do is to serve the order absolute. Save that, we will undertake not to proceed further with that the liquidator is appointed.

The Judge—On whom do you propose to serve the order absolute?

The Advocate General—In the office of the Company and on the petitioners.

The Judge—You have got the order absolute before the winding up order is made. I do not see why you should not be allowed to serve the order absolute.

The Advocate General—We are quite contented with that.

The Judge—Then leave is given, you undertaking not to proceed until the liquidator is appointed, then you will have to get leave.

The Advocate General—Very well, if your Lordship thinks it necessary. Then there is another matter which I wish to bring to the notice of the Court on behalf of the liquidators of the old Company, Mr. Johangeer Gustadjee and Mr. Nanabhoy Rastomjee Ranina. Certain shareholders of the old Company dissented from the resolution for winding up and transferring the assets and liabilities to the new Company. There were two dissentient shareholders. The first is Mr. Yoosub Hajee Hamed, who has filed a suit for the purpose of having his interests protected. He and the liquidators were unable to agree as to the amount to be passed to him, and the matter referred to arbitration, but the arbitration fell through, and the amount still remains undetermined. He has accordingly filed a suit against both the Old and New Companies, and claims to have Rs. 75,000 set aside by the liquidators for the purpose of providing for his interests. My clients, the liquidators of the Old Company, are anxious to maintain his interests. The other shareholder of the old Company to whom I referred to is Mr. Hormusjee Bazonjee Dantry.

The Judge—What are your observations now pointing to?

The Advocate General—The liquidators are anxious that some provision should be made to protect the interests of these dissentient shareholders.

The Judge—The winding up order is a protection to any one who has a claim against the Company.

Mr. Jardine said he now appeared on behalf of Jamsetjee Suntookman and others, creditors, who did not oppose the winding up by order of the Court but suggested a different procedure from that suggested by the petitioners. His clients represented 434 Rs. 500 shares and 217 Rs. 250 shares. The affidavit of Dyalshunker Vitalshunker, *moonim* to Hurjeevan Suntookman, alleged that there were fraudulent entries in the books, showing the Company indebted for much larger sums than it really owed, and suggested that the management should be withdrawn from the present agents, and a committee of independent gentlemen appointed to act with the Official Assignee to investigate the affairs of the Company and report as to the best mode of proceeding. Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and two other well known Native gentlemen were willing to act on the Committee.

The Judge—I think your course to appoint your own Committee. The shareholders can appoint a Committee, but the Court cannot recognise it. A Committee might be appointed to investigate matters and if whoever should be appointed liquidator did not act correctly in any point, his attention could be called to it, and then, if he did not choose to act on the Committee's information, application must be made to remove him or have directions given to him.

After some further discussion counsel suggested several names for a provisional liquidator.

Mr. Latham proposed Messrs. C. W. Jackson, L. A. Watkins, Limjee N. Banajee and F. H. Brito.

Mr. Macpherson proposed Messrs. Cormack, J. Gordon, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Limjee N. Banajee.

Mr. Inverarity proposed Mr. Jackson only.

Mr. Jardine proposed Messrs. Gordon, Jahangir Gustadjee, N. R. Banaji, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, M. N. Banajee, H. N. Sakhatwalla, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, and Dr. Thomas Blaney.

His Lordship then made an order which will be found below.

The case of the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Mills was next called on. The following counsel appeared :—Mr. Latham for Furdoonjee, Mr. Macpherson for Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola. Mr. Inverarity for Dr. Sydney Smith and others. Mr. Starling for the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company. The Advocate General for the liquidators of the old company and others. Mr. Lang for the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Jardine for Narronjee Shamjee and others.

After some discussion similar to that in the first case, the following order was made by his Lordship :—

Ordered on both the petitions that the company be wound up by the court. Mr. Jackson to be appointed provisional liquidator. Both petitioners to have their costs from the company down to and including to-day's costs. The costs of the Advocate General's clients, who are creditors of the old company, to be dealt with in suit No. 1 of 1879. One set of costs to be allowed the shareholders, and one set of costs to the creditors who have appeared on the petitions. Thursday, the 30th inst., was fixed for the appointment of official liquidators. The provisional liquidator, Mr. Jackson, is to have power to take charge of the assets and books and to carry on the liquidation as far as it may be necessary until the appointment of official liquidators.

The petitions for the winding up of the Nursey and Colaba Mills will be heard before his Lordship to-day.

WINDING UP OF THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

At the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Macpherson presented a petition of Chunilal Nanchund, Muncherjee Ruttonsey Billimoria, liquidator, and Dulputbhoy Bhugvobhoy, creditor and shareholder, praying that the winding up of the Albert Mills Company, now being conducted voluntarily in accordance with a resolution passed on the 3rd September 1878, may be continued under the supervision of the Court. The petition stated that on the 3rd September last it was resolved that the Albert Mills Company should be wound up, and the property transferred to another Company to be called the Albert Manufacturing Company. But the public did not take up the shares of the new Company; and suits were filed by creditors of the old Company to recover amounts due to them, one of whom Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, obtained a decree for Rs. 26,000. Mr. Macpherson said it was really to stay the execution of this decree, and the prosecution of other suits that the present petition was preferred, because if the property of the Company was sold under a distress warrant the effect would be to diminish the assets.

His Lordship accepted the petition, and fixed the hearing for Friday, February 7th. He also made an order staying further proceedings in the suit of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy against the Company.

SERVICES OF MIR ALI MOORAD KHAN TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(*Beacon*, Jan. 11)

Those who have lately found it to be so very congenial to their tastes and their inclinations, and may be to their interests, to run down the Ameers of Sind, will be glad to learn that the services rendered by His Highness Mir Ali Moorad Khan of Khyrpore, that devoted and warmly attached friend of the British Government, whose unswerving loyalty to it has been most conspicuous on several occasions, will be rather disappointed, we fancy, when told that His Highness has rendered very valuable services to Government in the matter of supplying camels to the Expeditionary Force sent to Afghanistan. His Highness, on learning of the difficulty the authorities laboured under in obtaining camel transport, directed his officials, and even his own Mir Fakir Mahomed Khan, the heir apparent to the Khyrpore *tukuth*, and Mir Khan Mahomed Khan, the Prime Minister of the State, to use their very best endeavours to obtain as many camels as they could possibly lay hands on, with the result of a couple of thousand having been secured, which were sent to the Collector of Shikarpore without loss of time. To mark still further his devotion to our cause His Highness has presented Government with 100 splendid camels beautifully caparisoned for the purpose of the late campaign, and advanced Rs. 2,000 to the Collector of Shikarpore on account of the salaries of the men in charge of the animals. Zeal and liberality like that displayed by His Highness and the energies of the officers under the authorities in the Province may be said to be concentrated in the organization of an efficient Transport Service, cannot be sufficiently applauded, and his eminently loyal conduct gives the lie direct in the foul rumours that were so industriously put into circulation here lately, rumours conceived in a spirit of pure malevolence. His Highness has offered to risk his own life and the lives of his sons should there be any necessity for his rendering any active service in connection with the expedition; so runs the tenor of a letter addressed by His Highness to Government. The services rendered by His Highness Mir Ali Moorad Khan of Khyrpore to the British Government at the time of the Sind Campaign in 1842, and again during the memorable rebellion, were beyond all praise, they were certainly of no ordinary kind, and stamped him at once as being, what we have all along looked on him to be a firm, a warm, and unshaken friend, and thoroughly loyal friend of the British Government.

THE ATTACK ON MRS. GORDON AT LAHORE.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the following particulars of this outrage :—

On Sunday morning, January 12, between the hours of 11 and 12, a most murderous assault was made by a khitmutgar upon the life of Mrs. Gordon, wife of Captain J. Gordon, H. M.'s 59th Regiment. Mrs. Gordon, whose husband is with the Force under General Stewart, was occupying rooms in a house at Anarkulli, attending upon a sick sister, by whose side she was sitting at the time of the assault. She had had a dispute with the khitmutgar a short time before about her wages, and from a sum of twenty rupees which had been entrusted to him, and which rupee she accused him of having stolen. He denied this and she sent for a policeman, bidding the khitmutgar remain in the room until he arrived. He guilefully acquiesced, but while Mrs. Gordon's attention was taken off, he suddenly seized a knife from the breakfast table and made a rush at her. Her sister succeeded in warding off a blow which he attempted to strike, but he pushed her violently aside, and throwing Mrs. Gordon to the ground knelt on her chest and attempted to cut her throat. She struggled very bravely, but he succeeded in making a gash across the throat and cutting her about the face. In the meantime her sister's screams had brought the native servants to the rescue, who threw the man on the ground when he at once proceeded to cut his own throat nearly severing the windpipe. Mrs. Gordon managed to get up, and, though bleeding profusely, ran, with the help of her sister, to leave the house and walk to a friend's bungalow opposite. Dr. Brown, who was in church, was immediately sent for and was speedily in attendance, followed by Drs. Neil, Bradshaw and Marston. The wounds, which were found to be very deep and dangerous, were at once sewn up and every care taken of the unfortunate lady, who throughout displayed wonderful presence of mind and courage.

The would-be murderer had in the meanwhile got on his legs and rushed into the street, where he stood brandishing a knife amongst a crowd of natives all of whom were afraid to approach him. Three police men were standing by, one armed with a drawn sword, but made no attempt to interfere, until some European gentlemen coming up, the scoundrel was seized and taken off to the hospital. Nothing could have been more cowardly or inefficient than the conduct of the police, or more apathetic than the native crowd, not one of whom would assist in helping the wounded lady across the road, though called upon to do so. The utter want of police protection in Anarkulli has long been a standing disgrace to those responsible for it. No police inspector is ever to be seen in this crowded thoroughfare, and a policeman seldom or ever. The reason given why no policeman was on the spot when the first alarm of the assault was heard, was that the constable whose beat it was, was on duty at the church!

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Gordon is progressing favourably, and is out of all danger, although of course considerably weakened from loss of blood. The assassin, a Mussulman from Bareilly, is still alive, in hospital, and likely to recover to take his trial for one of the most murderous and cowardly assaults which has been recorded in India, for many years.

THE GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN THE SOUTH.

(*Madras Times.*)

Information has reached us which shows that the state of affairs in the south is exceedingly bad. From one letter which has been placed in our hands we shall make large quotations; others which confirm what is stated in the extracts we are about to give, we are not at liberty to use. At starting we may quote what Mr. Pogson, C.I.E., the Government Astronomer and Meteorological Observer, has to say of the monsoon. He remarks :—"The North-East monsoon began unusually early, on September 28th, but *proved a complete failure*; probably owing to two successive cyclones on the Vizagapatam Coast, in November and December, which, by diverting the upper cloud stratum northward, left the lower cloud stratum exposed to sunshine, and so lessened the supply of precipitation at Madras." Mr. Pogson also states that last year, mainly in the three closing months, shows a diminished rain-fall of *twenty* inches below the average. Of the state of Pudukottai we learn as follows from unimpeachable authority :—

"New Year opens upon this unhabby little State with a gloom—the gloom of a second famine with but one year's scarcely-happy interval. The N. E. monsoon has been almost an utter failure, except in a small tract nearest the Coast. The tanks are all perfectly dry. The paddy plants in the seed beds have long since dried up and have been followed by that planted out with the help of the water supplied by the S. W. monsoon in August. The later dry crops have shared the same fate, and the food-grain yielded by the early crop in September-October has been quite consumed.

"The supply of drinking water in ponds and wells is beginning to fail in several parts already. The poorest sections—the labouring class of the population—have already commenced to leave the State, while the classes next above them are about to follow suit. Fortunately the prices are advancing only steadily as yet, and have not yet touched the famine point. This enables those who have money, credit, or any other means left to stick to their homes still. The neighbouring districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly are, of course, the chief destinations of those who unwillingly joined the exodus, but many go to Ceylon. The distress will be quite as severe, if not worse than in 1877-1878, but the rest will, thank God, be very much smaller, commencing with this State on the north and ending with the southern taluqs of Madura and Tinnevelly. [This, limits the areas of probable famine too much. Several other districts besides those named will be affected.—Ed. *M. T.*] The able-bodied and their families will, no doubt, find means of livelihood in the districts they go to during the next three or four months, being harvest time. But what will the aged and infirm and unprotected children who are left behind do?"

Under circumstances such as are here described and those mentioned in the Collector's reports it behoves the Government to be very active to prevent starvation and death. His Grace the Goveonor *may* have made the most perfect arrangements to meet the impending distress, but no signs of this are apparent to the public, who have every right to be taken into the confidence of the authorities at this juncture. The opposite course worked enough mischief in "the fall" of 1876 to suffice for a generation.

I once heard a story of a bashful Irishman, but whether it is true or not I do not pretend to say. His name was O'Shaughnessy, and he was a far-off cousin of Daniel O'Connell. He had studied for the bar, and being called was given a brief, but he stammered and muttered so that he had to sit down in the midst of his speech. No one else would employ him, so his relatives felt that they ought to furnish him with a second chance. One of them stole a sheep, or something of the sort, and gave him a brief for the defence. O'Shaughnessy wrote out his speech, and then calling upon O'Connell, asked to be allowed to recite it to him. "By all means," replied the Liberator. O'Shaughnessy threw himself into a forensic attitude, and commenced : "Gentlemen of the jury, I call Heaven to witness that I believe in the innocence of my client, as I do in my own existence." "That will do, O'Shaughnessy," said O'Connell; "it is needless for me to hear the rest.—*Irish.*

THE FAMINE COMMISSION'S TOUR.

The following is the programme of the Famine Commission's movements in the Madras Presidency :—

16th Jan.—Leave Madras 6. P. M.
17th —Arrive Trichinopoly 10-30 A. M.
18th.—Leave Trichinopoly 11-35 A. M., arrive Madura 6-30 P. M.
19th.—Halt.
20th.—Leave Madura 5-45 A. M., arrive Erode 5-45. P. M.
21st.—Leave Erode 5-10 A. M., reach Ootacamund in the evening.
22nd and 23rd.—Halt.
24th.—Leave Ootacamund in morning, travel all day and
25th.—Arrive Bangalore 6-15 A. M.
26th.—Halt.
27th.—Leave Bangalore 8 A. M., reach Vellore 3 P. M.
28th.—Leave Vellore 3 P. M., reach Madras 7-15 P. M.
29th, 30th and 31st.—Remain at Madras.
31st.—Leave Madras 6-15 P. M.
1st Feb.—Reach Cuddapah 2 A. M.
2nd.—Halt.
3rd.—Leave Cuddapah 9 A. M., arrive Bellary 7 P.M.
4th.—Halt
5th.—Leave Bellary 6 A. M., reach Hyderabad during the night.
6th, 7th and 8th.—Halt.
9th.—Leave Hyderabad 6 A. M., arrive Sholapur 8 P. M.
10th and 11th.—Halt.
11th.—Leave Sholapur 8-40 P. M.
12th.—Reach Ahmednagger 9-30 A. M.
13th.—Halt.
14th.—Leave Nagar 2-40 P. M.
15th—Reach Poona 4-40 A.M.
16th and 17th—Halt
18th.—Leave Poona 12-30, reach Bombay 6-45 P. M.
19th.—Leave Bombay 6-30 A. M., reach Surat 7 P. M.
20th.—Halt.
21st.—Leave Surat 5-10 A. M., arrive Barpda 2-50 P. M.
22nd.—Halt.
23rd.—Leave 8-54 A. M., stop at Nariad, and arrive Ahmedabad 7-5 P. M.
24th.—Halt.
25th.—Leave Amedabad 3-5 P. M.
26th.—Reach Bombay 6-10 A. M.

On the 21st January, Messrs. Cunningham and Elliot will leave the rest of the Commission at Coimbatore: halt there the 22nd: on the 23r

period of his life, teemed with offence to distinguished personages of all ranks and countries, some few of whom are dead, (though they were alive when Prince Bismarck's criticisms were pronounced upon their characters and conduct) whilst the large majority is composed of living celebrities—princes, soldiers, statesmen, diplomatists, and politicians—who can scarcely be expected to relish with unmitigated heartiness the singularly unpleasant remarks made about them by the Chancellor of the German Empire, *inter pocula*. Everybody in Germany and English society knows that Prince Bismarck is irrepressibly animated by a certain constitutional recklessness which prevents him from exercising the least control over his tongue when he happens to be in the critical mood; that the most exalted personages in his own country are by him no less unmercifully satirised than are his political opponents or family friends, when their names happen to crop up in the course of his conversations with *qui vive soit*, and that it is a matter of perfect indifference to him whether or not his comments subsequently reach the ears of their subjects, however illustrious or influential these latter may be. But there is a great difference between *sociel au dits* that are whispered in drawing-rooms and chuckled over in clubs, and bitter personal remarks published in black and white for all the world to read if it list.

One version of the story of the production of Dr. Busch's book is as follows:—Dr. Busch, attached to Prince Bismarck's *chancellerie* during the war in a semi-official, semi-journalistic capacity, collected a vast congeries of inter-sting table-talk, anecdotal and critical which he committed to paper from day to day with the utmost care and regularity. Shortly after the conclusion of the campaign his connection with the Chancellor terminated, I believe somewhat abruptly, since which time he has devoted himself to literary pursuits, chiefly in connection with the daily press and popular periodicals. Strongly impressed with the value of the notes he had so laboriously accumulated whilst attached to the Chancellor's staff in 1870-71, and constantly urged by friends to utilise such precious material for his own benefit and advantage, he resolved a few months ago, to publish his memoranda in the form of a book, and solicited Prince Bismarck's permission to do so, submitting his manuscript to his Highness's inspection and approval. If I be correctly informed, the MSS. as originally laid before the Chancellor, contained a large number of anecdotes and *dicta* concerning exalted personages (amongst others the ex-Empress of the French), to the reproduction of which Prince Bismarck imperatively objected; and the intimation is said to have reached Dr. Busch "that if the proposed book were published at all, it would be without Prince Bismrck's authorisation and against his wish; but that if it were published without the previous excision of the passages especially objected to, its sale would be prohibited, and Dr. Busch would probably have reason to regret his enterprise." The items thus laid under interdict were, of course, stuck out; and very remarkable utterances they must indeed have been, if we may appraise their piquancy and indiscretion by aid of the actual contents of the book recently given to the world. As more than one law-suit is likely to grow out of the remarks about eminent men, living and dead, attributed to Prince Bismarck by his Boswell in this astounding chronicle, and presumably considered to be, relatively speaking, admissible by his Highness as *publicum* for the general public (else they would obviously have suffered expergation at his command), one cannot but conjecture that the stories and sayings excised from Dr. Busch's original manuscript must have been, in the strictest sense of the word, unfit for publication. Modified and pruned, as it is stated to have been, there is matter enough, and to spare, of offence to Prince Bismarck's contemporaries to cause infinite screness and heartburnings at home and abroad; for every page is furnished with a sting eminently calculated to make somebody (or other writhe with pain and annoyance when he peruses the book.

You have heard most of the anecdotes in this remarkable work; but I fancy you have not noticed one that strikingly illustrates the rough-and-ready *modus operandi* adopted by Prince Bismarck, during his process of remodelling Germany, towards the august potentates who, bred up in the belief that they were predestined, by the grace of God, to rule over their fellow-men, failed to apprehend at the most critical moment of their lives that they and their inborn prerogatives were delivered up to the hands of a man who cared as little about Divine Right as he did about the *vox populi*—a kingmaker and unmaker, who kept his one supreme purpose steadily in view, and was perfectly prepared to send any number of crowns rolling in the dust, or to trample upon the most ancient and hallowed of vested interests, if by doing so he could in the least abbreviate the term within which he proposed to achieve that great end. During one of the after-dinner *causeries* in the Rue de Provence, somebody happened to mention the Prince of Augustenburg, who followed the campaign on the well-known "Zweiter Staff-l," or staff of idlers, consisting almost exclusively of German princes, which messed at the Hotel des Reservoirs, under the presidency of Duke Ernest von Coburg, and was respectfully but steadily snubbed by the fighting men of the army from the moment it crossed the French frontier until it was broken up after the fall of Paris. His Highness of Schleswig-Holstein gave considerable umbrage at Parisian head quarters by per-istently wearing the Bavarian uniform, and observing somewhat of a "frondeur" attitude, although attached to the Royal Staff at his own request. On hearing his name, upon the occasion alluded to Prince Bismarck observed, "He might have got off much better than he did. I did not originally want any more from him than that which the small Princes had given up in 1866. But he would not give up anything at all thanks to Dynastic guidance and to the wisdom of lawyers. I remember that during the conversation I had with him in 1864—it was at my house, in the billiard room next to my study, as lasted till late in the night—I began by calling him 'Your Highness,' and was altogether extremely civil to him. But when I spoke to him about the honour of Kiel, which we required, and he said that would be at least a square-(German) mile which I was obliged to admit, and when he also would not listen to any of our demands respecting military matters, I put on quite another sort of face. I then addressed him by the title of 'Your Serenity,' and finished up by saying to him, quite coolly, in Low German, that, 'as we had hatched the chicken, we could also very well wring its neck!'"

Dr. Karl Freuzel, the eminent critic and essayist, lately handled Dr. Busch somewhat severely in his review of "Bismarck and his Merry Men;" nor has he hesitated to express his opinion, with respect to some of the utterances attributed to the Chancellor in that remarkable work, with a downrightness that does him honour. He observes, *inter alia*, that "the Chancellor's sentences upon his contemporaries are none of the most favourable; one can only hope that one of these days he will himself find more lenient judges. But it certainly makes a strange impression upon one when such a clever man as he can find nothing more to say about a genius like Alexander von Humboldt than that he was a conceited, insupportable character, and a disgusting glutton! There is 'a wide awake, amiable man, witty and intelligent, but without a trace of a diplomatist—too sentimental for that business! His is a higher nature, doubtless, than Favre's. But he is not fit to be a negotiator; no, not to be a horse-chaunter. He allows himself to be "bluffed" too easily; he betrays his feelings; he lets himself be pumped.' Of Henry von Gagern he says that 'he is an utterly stupid fellow—a watering-pot full of phrases, with whom it is of no use to talk.' Of the Minister Armin-Boitz-burg he observes: 'An amiable, clever person, but not inclined to steady business or energetic action. He is like an indiarubber ball, which bops and hops and hops, but more weakly every time, and at last comes to a full stop. At first he would have an opinion; then he weakened it by self-contradiction; then, again, an objection to the contradiction occurred to him, until at last nothing at all remained, and nothing was done in the business on hand. During the war, the three *mots d'ordre* constanly in his mouth were 'shoot, bang, and burn.' He praised the Bavarian soldiers because they showed less consideration than the North Germans. These sentiments of his were at the time shared by many others; but it was not necessary that now, under such totally changed circumstances, they should be thus brutally proclaimed by this diary-keeper." Dr. Freuzel, after pointing out a number of inaccuracies in Dr. Busch's record of war events, &c., then goes on to say: "The most astounding piece of table-talk pronounced by the Chancellor, one which affords us the deepest insight into his nature, was that which he gave vent to at Ferrieres, on Wednesday, Sept 28, 1870. The conversation turned upon the German's sense of duty, as compared to that of the Frenchman; and the Chancellor attributed the former to 'the remaining scraps of Faith possessed by our people.' Then he went on: "How people can live together in an orderly manner, do their duty, and allow everybody to enjoy what is his, without believing in a revealed religion, in a God who wills what is good, in a higher Judge, and in a future existence, I do not understand. Were I no longer a Christian, I would not remain for an hour in my post. If I did not reckon on my God, I would certainly not take any account of earthly masters. I should have enough to live upon, and sufficient distinction. Why should I go on unflinchingly allowing myself to be worried, and working in this world, exposing myself to embarrassment and vexations, if I did not feel myself obliged to do my duty by reason of God? If I did not believe in a Divine ordonance, which has destined this German nation to something good and great, I would forthwith give up the diplomatic trade. Orders and titles do not tempt me. I have derived the steadfastness that I displayed during ten long years against all imaginable absurdities solely from my determined belief. Take away that belief from me, and you deprive me of my Fatherland. If I were not a stuffy faithful Christian, and did not rest upon the marvellous basis of religion, you would never have had such a Chancellor as I am at all. Get me a successor on that basis, and I will take my departure on the spot. But I live amongst heathens; I don't want to make any proselytes, but it is necessary that I make this profession of faith.' A man tolerably well-known in history was in the habit of talking just in this very strain to his friends and captains, and in Parliament as well; he entertained the same views, the same idyllic patriarchal inclinations, his was the same despotic and energetic nature; he also, like the Chancellor, thought, during the long nights, in which he could not sleep, of those who had hurt and insulted him. His name was Oliver Cromwell!" Dr. Freuzel concludes as follows: "He who was linned in his fancy a picture of the Chancellor, and compared it with that which he held up to him in the mirror of these revelations, will be obliged to confess that it is a very extraordinary, very clouded mirror in which Dr. Moritz Busch has caught the reflection of a great historical personage!"

SELF-CRUCIFIED.—One of the most extraordinary attempts at suicide upon record is that made by Lovat, a resident of a little village in the territory of Belluno, in 1805. He was insane on religious subjects and conceived the idea of imitating upon his own person the crucifixion of our Savior. He constructed within his lodging room a wooden cross, and provided himself with nails, ropes, a crown of thorns, &c. Anticipating that he could not easily nail himself to his cross, he made a net which he fastened over it, securing it at the bottom of the upright beam, so that it might partly sustain his weight. He then assumed his crown of thorns, removed his clothing and girdled his loins with a white cloth, wounded his side with a knife, and, introducing himself into the net, nailed his two feet and his right hand to the cross. And at the last he succeeded, by a series of ingenious pre-arranged contrivances, in swining the cross, so that it confronted the villagers as they came out the next morning. He was, however, taken down and cured of his wounds, though not of his melancholy.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

(*Standard's Correspondent.*)

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22.

I HAVE already informed you by telegram of the fact that a couple of days ago a letter had been received threatening the life of the King, and although the fact had been kept very secret, none of the Copenhagen papers having mentioned it, the matter nevertheless oozed out, and was soon the one theme for conversation amongst high and low. Yesterday the excitement amongst the thousands of people who crowded the streets to witness the Royal procession through the town, and later the illuminations in honour of the marriage of the Princess Thyra, was very great. Everybody was certain that no Dane would raise his hand against the old and revered King, and that it must be some Socialist from Berlin who had written the letter. Fortunately, the *fete* was not marred by any untoward incident, but the police had taken the greatest precautionary measures. The garrison were confined to barracks, a couple of companies of infantry guarded the environs of the Castle of Christiansborg, and cavalry passed up and down the streets through which the Royal family was to drive to and from the church.

The number of invitations issued to assist at the marriage was exactly three hundred gentlemen and fifty ladies, besides a couple of hundred tickets to the general public and the Press; and as early as four o'clock the guests began to arrive at the Castle, where they were marshalled by the master of ceremonies, according to their rank, in the different apartments. Shortly after six o'clock, the members of the Corps Diplomatique, with their ladies—amongst whom Baroness Mohrenheim, the wife of the Russian Ambassador, and the Princess Baratow, the wife of the Russian Attache, were especially remarked on account of their picturesque toilette of gold brocade, representing the national Russian dress, and their splendid pearls and diamonds—entered the Church and took up their places in the balcony to the right. Then the procession left the Castle and slowly entered the Church, the officers of the Hussars and the Royal Guards, and the Gentlemen of the Chamberlading, followed by officers of the army and navy, the judges, privy councillors, professors of the university, generals, barons, counts, and, finally, by the Grand Crosses of the Dannebrogs, the Grand Crosses of the Elephant, and the members of the Cabinet, those highest in rank standing nearest to the altar, on the right-hand side of the Church. As soon as all had taken the places pointed out to them by the master of ceremonies, who for the occasion was assisted by four vice-masters, the King and the Royal family left their apartments in the Castle. Before them came the members of the Royal household, the Court Marshal with his wand of office immediately preceding the King, who led the bride. She was dressed in white silk, with a large bridal veil, and wore a crown of myrtle and orange blossoms. Her train was borne by six bridesmaids, dressed in white, with bunches of pink roses. After the King came the Queen, leaning on the arm of the bridegroom, her Majesty being dressed in white silk, with gold embroidery, and her train being borne by the Mistress of the Robes and two ladies in attendance. Her Majesty looked somewhat pale. She wore the Crown jewels, and the ribbon of the Danish family order, which was also worn by the Princess Thyra. Next followed the Crown Princess, who wore a train of blue velvet, embroidered with diamonds, while her neck, head, and arms were covered with one mass of large brilliants, of the value of many thousand pounds. Her Royal Highness was conducted by the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. The Crown Prince and Prince Waldemar, and the brothers of the King, Prince Julius, Prince Wilhem, and Prince Hans, of Holstein Glucksburg, followed next, all the members of the Royal family occupying *fauteuils* placed in front of the altar. The ladies presented at Court, in magnificent Court dresses, with long trains, now entered the Church, and took up their places on the left side of the aisle, opposite the gentlemen, and the choir having sung a couple of verses of a Psalm, Bishop Martensen, the Royal confessor, preached a sermon, which, it was generally thought, was rather too long, especially as the bridegroom did not understand Danish. At the conclusion the bride and the bridegroom knelt down on two cushions and received the blessing. At this moment a salvo of twenty-seven guns, fired from a battery placed in front of the Castle, announced to the populace that the Princess Thyra of Denmark had become Duchess of Cumberland and of Brunswick Luneburg. The bride and the bridegroom now advanced towards the King, who was deeply moved, and who kissed the Duke on both cheeks, pressing his daughter to his breast, and kissing her on the lips. The Queen also embraced the Duke and Duchess, as well as the other members of the Royal family. After the choir had sung another Psalm, the Royal family left the Church, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland leading, followed by the King and Queen, the Crown Princess and the Grand Duke Alexis, the other Princes, and the general company.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was represented by Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K. C. B.; the King of Sweden by Baron Leionhielm, the Emperor of Russia by the Grand Duke Alexis, the King of Greece by the Greek Minister at St. Petersburg (M. Bratiano-Arment), the Princess of Wales by Colonel Teesdale, that Prince of Wales by Lord Colville, the Czarewitch by Prince Obolinsky, and the Duke of Cambridge by Captain Mildmay. The Dowager Queen of Hanover was represented by Privy Councillor von Stockhausen, and besides these there were several Hanoverian noblemen present, amongst others, General Halkett, Baron von Hadelenhausen, and Colonel Volger. The King and the Danish Princes were the Grand Cordon of the Elephant over the uniform of a Danish general. The Duke of Cumberland were the uniform of an English general, with the Grand Cordon of the Hanoverian Order of the Guelph Lion, and the Grand Duke Alexis the uniform of a Russian admir l, with the broad ribbon of the Elephant. The Hereditary Princess Caroline, who is past eighty, the great grand-daughter of George III., and the Princess Augusta, sister of the Queen, were present in a box in the gallery of the Church.

The Royal family took supper in their private apartments, whilst a magnificent collation was prepared for the guests in the other apartments. At half-past ten the Royal family proceeded to the railway station, the streets being brilliantly illuminated. They were greeted by hearty cheers from the crowd, which at that time reached perhaps a couple of hundred thousand people, assembled to see the Duke and the Duchess off, their Royal Highnesses proceeding by special train to the Castle of Fredensborg, where the King and Queen will join them to-morrow evening, to celebrate the Christmas. Afterwards the Duke and Duchess will proceed to Vienna.

Late at night a crowd of ruffians tried to force an entrance into the courtyard of the Castle of Amalienborg, where the Royal family reside, but on the one side the police barred the way, and made use of their staves, and on the other the Royal Guards were drawn up, effectually barring the way to the mob, which gradually and quietly dispersed.

I forgot to mention that the King, to show his confidence in the loyalty of his subjects, had dispensed with the usual escort of Hussars, whilst his Majesty, during the drives through the town, repeatedly leaned out of the carriage window.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY AND OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT CLUBS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times* at Cambridge, Massachusetts, states that negotiations have been opened between the Harvard University Boat Club and the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs in England, for a match on the Thames. The writer says:—

"The idea of sending a crew abroad next summer meets with so much favour among all connected with the college that every reasonable facility consistent with the purposes of the institution will be afforded the members of the crew in their preparation by those in authority. The prospects of the English race are discussed with considerable interest by the students. Mr. Roberts, the treasurer of the boat club, in accordance with the vote of the students, has written to the officials of the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Clubs for the purpose of opening negotiations for a race on the Thames next August. The general impression among Harvard men is that a favourable answer will be returned. This impression is strengthened by the expressions of several English university men who have given their views on the subject. James B. Close, the famous Cambridge coach, in particular, said at the dinner given the Harvard crew of 1878, that in his opinion a race could be easily arranged with one of the English crews, and that he wished that one could be Cambridge, but that in all probability Oxford would be the winner in the Easter match, and that with her Harvard would row, and not with Cambridge. A race with Oxford would better suit Harvard men. Graduates of ten years ago have still a keen recollection of Harvard's defeat in 1869, and, as one of them told the writer not long ago, they have waited patiently for the advent of a crew that they could confidently send abroad to uphold the reputation of 'Fair Harvard.' The 1878 crew they regard as the first which has appeared since 1869 worthy of their support, and it is their determination that this crew shall attempt again what the gallant 1869 crew failed to accomplish. During the Fall, six of the 1878 crew have rowed regularly in the barge and shell. Logate and Stone are not yet committed to row, the former because he thinks that he has had rowing enough, and the latter because he lacks the permission of his parents. The probability is, however, that both these men will eventually row, and thus Harvard has good reason to hope for the same aquatic prowess which she had last year at New London. The substitutes of last year, Littauer and Parker, both took their degrees last year, and have left Cambridge. In place of these two, Richard Trimble, '80, and Edward Dehon Baudegee, '81, have been working during the fall, rowing most of the time with the crew. Francis Peabody, formerly Captain of the Trinity College Boat Club, Cambridge, England, and now a member of the Harvard Law School, has been looking after the crew, and his coaching has added a much needed polish in details to the strong but somewhat rough execution of the various parts of the stroke. Mr. Peabody has kept in condition, rowing his single scull almost every day, besides occasionally going out with the 'varsity.' It is possible that in the failure of one of the old crew to row, Mr. Peabody may occupy a seat in the boat next season. At all events, he will be on hand, and his connection with the law school makes him eligible to the crew. The work of the crew during the Fall has been light. The distance rowed varied from two and a half to four miles; this row, with an occasional walk, is all that has been done. This winter the crew will go into more systematic training in their boat-house quarters, and while the Englishmen are rowing their college races and preparing for the annual Oxford-Cambridge match, the Americans will be pulling on their hydraulic rowing-machines, and will scarcely have left them before the English match and the English rowing reason are over. It is urged that for this reason—because the English crew would have to keep in training four months longer than usual—they will not want to make a match with Harvard for a race as late as Aug. 1, but in 1869 they waited until Aug. 27, and it is thought that, inasmuch as they were successful in that year, they are willing to give Harvard another chance, no matter if they have to inconvenience themselves by so doing. It is the expectation of the Harvard crew to finish the Boine race by July 3 and then sail at once. Aug. 1, then, will be earliest date that they could row in England with any justice to their chances of success."

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